



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

her life and "any portion of the principal of the said trust fund as it shall seem to him proper for her support and comfort." The trustee died. The court appointed a new trustee, who paid part of the principal to the daughter. *Held*, that since the deceased trustee had an imperative duty to provide for testatrix's daughter by using the power, it could be exercised by the trustee appointed by the court to succeed him. *Osborne v. Gordon*, 56 N. W. Rep. 334 (Wis.).

The decision must be approved, for it carries out the intention of the testatrix to make a provision for her daughter during her life. The case follows the authorities. See 1 Perry on Trusts, § 20.

REVIEWS.

CASES AND OPINIONS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, WITH NOTES AND A SYLLABUS. By Freeman Snow, Ph. D., LL.B., Instructor in International Law in Harvard University. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 1893.

It has often been said that the free use of cases in the study of the law is only a single instance of the modern theory of teaching. The belief that *melius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos* is of the essence of the modern spirit. Dr. Snow's admirable volume is a significant illustration of the truth of this view. The book contains the essential parts of the great cases on international law, and of the more famous opinions of the diplomatists who have dealt with it. Coupled with these are full references to the text-books of acknowledged authority. These references are systematically grouped under specific heads, and arranged in the order of topics. It is thus made possible, as Dr. Snow says, to compare the opinions of eminent writers, in many cases, "with the sources upon which they all rely." Dr. Snow's book is welcome, not only for itself, but also as an application of the "case system" outside the immediate influence of the Law School, and as an excellent illustration of what that system at its best really means.

E. B. A.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS FOR THE USE OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS. Arranged by Harry W. Hoot. New York: Scientific Publishing Co. 1893, pp. 51.

This compact and elementary little manual of the rules of procedure in debating bodies aims solely at brevity and convenience. The rules are stated in their shortest form, with no attempt at analysis or discussion. The scheme of arrangement is simple and efficient. The questions of common parliamentary law are indexed on the right-hand margin of the book, in their order of precedence, and an inexperienced presiding officer can thus see at once, without turning a page, whether or not a given motion is in order. The book is so arranged that it can be carried easily in the pocket.

E. B. A.